

# **StG Login Package**

**for OS9 Level 2**

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**Installation Instructions**

**for Versions 3.03**

## StG Login Package V1.3

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### Hardware Installation

Whoa! Put that disk down! Let's look at your hardware first. Make sure you have the following:

- CoCo3, 512k
- Floppy, 360K (double sided 40 trk)
- Hard Drive (sorta optional)
- RS232 Pak or equivalent
- Hayes Compatible Modem
- CD1 Interface (maybe)

Okay. Get out your modem manual. I'll wait..

Check the section on the CD (Carrier Detect) signal. Probably, you have two modes, NORMAL and FORCED ON. If you have a third mode, which is something like "CD is kept on except for a few seconds when carrier is first lost" then you will not need a CD1 interface - use this mode.

Otherwise, install your CD1 interface (plug on back of modem, plug modem cable onto it). Set your modem for NORMAL CD operation (usually AT&C1).

If you don't have a CD1 nor the third mode, set to FORCED ON. You'll have to turn the modem off and on if someone doesn't log out. Get a CD1.

Next, check the section on DTR (Data Terminal Ready). There may be two, three, or four modes here. If only two, select NORMAL (not FORCED). If you have more modes, pick one that will hang up the modem and prevent autoanswer when DTR goes off.

If you have a modem that has selected responses (CONNECT messages), use the mode that has the most messages (usually ATX4). This is not crucial.

Set the modem to auto-answer (very important, eh?). Usually AT50=1.

If you have a modem that remembers it's settings (I hope) send it the command to do so (usually AT&W).

If you have a GOLDSTAR modem (and I bet you went through all of that anyway - sorry!) the parameters are:  
AT\$0=1 ATX4 AT&C1 AT&D2 AT&W

Oh, by the way, in case you didn't know, to send AT commands to the modem to set it's parameters use any terminal program.

Okay, enough hardware, right? Let's talk software.

## Software Installation

First, have a look at your OS9 bootstrap. You need ACIAPAK and T2. Got'em? Good. That was easy.

(If you don't have ACIAPAK & T2, or discover problems getting the software to work, get out your original OS9 Boot disk and BOOT IT! Then create a new boot disk with just the hard drive modules added to the bootstrap. Right after RBF is the best place for them. And you can get rid of MODPAK, T1, M1.)

Now for the fun part. Let's install the package. The following directions assume that /D0 is a floppy drive, and /DD is a hard drive (or main storage device). Modify to your own setup. NOTE: A device /DD must exist and should have about 2-5 meg free on it.

Insert disk labeled "PD,SYS, MENU" into /D0

**OS9: load /D0/CMD\$/dircopy**

This loads the utility to be used.

**OS9: dircopy /D0 /DD d**

This copies all files from the floppy to hard drive. NOTE: if a command already exists you may not need to rewrite it, but make a backup copy of it first (in another window) if you do. Now insert the disk labeled "SIG Login Package" into /D0.

**OS9: dircopy /D0 /DD d**

If more than one disk is supplied, repeat the procedure for each disk. NOTE: if a command exists on one of these disks you MUST replace it. Help for instance is a OS9 Lv2 command, and is replaced. Make a backup copy of it first in case.

## Software Parameters

By default, the package will take over the /TERM window for its exclusive use after the system runs the startup file. If this is not desired, attr the file /DD/CMD\$/AUTOEX so that it is not executable and add the line SYSLOG -B to the startup file. This will cause the package to use the next available window instead. To remove the auto-boot entirely simply set the autoex command not executable and run the syslog -b manually when desired.

Next the setup/installation program needs to be run. If the system was accidentally rebooted before this point, the boot procedure will detect the fact that the system hadn't been completely installed and run the following command for you. Otherwise, enter the following now:

### OSS: logins

**NOTE:** If the program asks for a system name here, stop and follow the directions on the screen before proceeding further.

First, make note of the system name shown at the top of the screen. If you specified a system name when you purchased the package, it will be already set for you. If not (will be \_UNKNOWN), you will have to call up SIG Computers Inc. to register your choice of system name and get a network password (for security). The package can be setup and used in the meantime (minus net transfer capability) until the system name is set. Press 'S' from the logins main menu to receive instructions on what to do.

A menu will appear of different groups of setup parameters. Please go through each selection and familiarize yourself with the current settings. It is not necessary to change any of the parameters now - you can return to this program at any time to reconfigure the system.

Press 'D' for the directory location menu. Make any changes you wish to these directory names and press 'Q'. Each directory will be checked and created if necessary.

Next, press 'C' for the command settings. The Command Default is what users will be given when logging in. Normally this is either menu or shell. The unvalidated and disabled commands should be set to an alternate menu or program that will not give full access. The Newuser command should be set to 'newuser' or left blank to disallow new users. The Message Editor command should be left blank unless you wish to install a custom mail/news editor. When all selections appear correct, press 'Q' to return to the main menu.

Press 'P' to enter the Port Setup. Up to eight ports can be defined, but only those that you want to allow access to the system on or dial out from should be entered here. Press 'I' to enter the first port. Enter the device name, for example 'T2', then the maximum baud rate, then the mode. To allow baud rates less than the max (with automatic baud rate detection), use mode A. To operate only at a fixed baud rate, use mode B. If you are hooking a port to a terminal, use mode C (C/R hit to login). Press ENTER for the Start On question to default to ON or enter N if this is to be a dial-out only port. Then press ENTER for the Monitor question to default to OFF. If the modem needs a initialization command, enter it for the modem command (otherwise just press ENTER). **NOTE:** modems that remember their setup even after the power has been shut off will NOT require an initialization command. After entering all available ports, press 'Q'.

**NOTE:** any change in the Ports list will require rebooting to take effect.

Press 'N' for the Net Setup Menu. The Parent System is the name of the system that is connected to most often and through which news will be transferred. The system phone number and description are for the purpose of advertising the system on the network. When done, press 'Q'.

Press 'W' and the current settings will be written to disk. Then press 'Q' to exit logins.

One last thing before we reboot. It is important to have as much free memory as possible. If you are setting up any extra windows in the startup file you may want to remove them - you can "pop" a new window at any time from the log window once running. Also, either remove or set any ramdisks down to a bare minimum. The package does not (and can not reliably) make use of a ramdisk for any purpose, and you'll need the spare ram.

## Booting and Operating

Okay, if you haven't already, hit reset and reboot the system. If everything boots up properly, you will (eventually) be shown a window labeled "System Log & Govern Display". This is your LOG window. From it you can monitor the operation of the system and pop a window. See after KEY DEFINITIONS: where it says p=pop shell? Hit 'p' and a new window will be created with it's own shell.

(By the way, you can define what the keys do on the log window. See the help section on the file in the SYS directory called gov.key by using the help command).

**THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT!** (Thought that'd get your attention..) A password needs to be set on the SYSOP account (user #0). This is to keep just anybody from logging into sysop. Although there is a way to get around it, don't forget your password okay? It's embarrassing.

### OS9: password

There is already an entry for sysop in the password file, but it doesn't have a password yet (passwords are DES encoded for HIGH security - even you can't tell what anybody's password is!). The password command knows we're setting a password on the sysop account because we haven't logged in, which is equivalent to being logged into sysop (ALMOST!). Enter your password twice (it doesn't echo).

Note that I said almost. Some commands may require you to actually log into an account before they will work.

Well, this is as far as I go. You're on your own now. But have no fear, help is here. Just enter help:

### OS9: help

All the files and commands used in the package have entries in this fancy help program. It's like having an online manual. And you can just pop a shell anytime and read up on it whenever you've forgotten how something works.

So what do you do if you can't find the answer in the help files? Call me of course. You can call me voice (317) 241-6401 (9am-10pm daily) - if no one answers, leave your name and number with the trusty telephone transcriber.

Or, send me a message using netmail.

**NOTE:** You cannot mail to another system or do a net transfer if the your system name has not yet been set (will show as UNKNOWN from logins menu).

**OS9: mail sysop@root**

(Sysop@root is me. Mail will prompt you for a subject and a message.)

To deliver the message immediately to my system, enter the following:

**OS9: netxfr root**

(This will chunk (my word for the drive head moving around) for a while, then your modem will call up and attempt a net transfer. Watch the log screen to see if it shows as done or aborted. BTW, this of course only works if you have hooked up a modem and have installed the port using logins).

If all else fails, take an axe to your computer. Works for me.

Scott t. Grieppentrog

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